THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

March 30, 1946

DEATH OF TAI LI

AN EDITORIAL

The Second Air War

By Lin Wo-chiang

Productive Villages Held Vital

By Rewi Alley

Textile Prospects Bright

By Ben Y. Lee

AIR MAILS SUSPENDED

AN EDITORIAL

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Open Mind

To The Editor:

In a letter dated February 20 Mr. Kee Loon of Nanking wrote that he was greatly disappointed with your February 16 issue because of the article, The Red Crisis In China by J. B. Powell and Christopher Emmet. He also said he could not understand why you published this article because it was not in harmony with most of the articles you publish.

Now the humor lies in the fact that Mr. J. B. Powell, the author of the article, is none other than the editor of the Review.

The complaint put up by Mr. Kee Loon is apparently following the logic that since the editor has published articles in favor of the Chinese Communists, he should henceforth hold his tongue, amusing himself by watching the shifting of colors of his magazine.

For my own part, I am entirely at a loss as to how the editor and publisher of the Review could afford to let other articles "not in harmony" with his own opinion appear. For, aside from the article in question, Mr. Powell was reported elsewhere in the Review as having signed a cable with four other well-known American writers to the Ta Kung Pao in which he urged China to stand firm against "totalitarian Communist pressure, whether it comes from inside or outside," and added that if the Chinese people will stand firm, the American people will stand with them. Yet other articles supporting the opposite politics appear successively in his magazine.

Can any of the self-styled democratic and liberal Communist papers manage to show the same open-mindedness?

WHITEWALL WANG

Chungking,
March 20, 1946.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Party Song

To The Editor:

Having read Mr. K. S. Yen's translation of the National Hymn in the March 16 issue of the Review, I decided to send you my translation.

However, I wish to say that I think that this Kuomintang Party song should not be our national hymn because in a democratic country the government cannot cast the whole people into the same religion.

The Three Principles of the People is our party's aim;
Thereupon the Republic was founded.
And one world should be attained.
Comrades, the vanguards of the people,
Never be remiss day and night;
But be devoted to the principle.
Be diligent, be brave, be faithful, be loyal,
With one heart, with one soul, to the ultimate goal.

W. T. CHU.

Nanking,
March 20, 1946.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

J. B. Powell, Editor and Publisher

(In the United States, Address: 35 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.)

John W. Powell, Edward Rohrbough
Walter H. Wiener, *Financial Editor* F. K. Chao, *Business Manager*

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No Rest, No Sleep!

To the Editor:

During these few weeks, strikes are rampant in Shanghai, notably by employees of the Maritime Customs and banks run by the Ministry of Finance. Even the staff of the City Government and its eight bureaus have also submitted a petition to the Mayor for betterment of their treatment.

I am a police constable. The average wage of police constables is equivalent to US$10 per month. We live by means of pawning our property and borrowing money from our relatives and friends. The other day our chief addressed to his subordinates:—"It is an honor to be a public officer; a public officer should have the spirit of Pai Shiu Pai Me (No rest and no sleep); you must do your duty faithfully even if you are not paid by your government."

Can this empty talk fill up our hungry stomachs? Our chief goes out every night to restaurants and cabarets. We cannot maintain the daily livelihood of our wives and children.

We protect the peoples' lives and property, but are unable to protect our own lives and property. We maintain peace and order for the public, but are unable to maintain peace and order in our own homes. What a pity! Only Heaven knows.

CHANG TSE-LIN.

March 11, 1946.
Shanghai,

Unwelcome Guests

To The Editor:

Although Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek many times has commanded our troops *not* to lodge in people's houses, are the soldiers obeying that order? No! If you come to Soochow, you will see that the troops here all are living in people's houses. Of course they are living in these houses without the owners' permission and they are taking away from the owners everything that they need.

Such actions are creating a bad impression on the minds of the public because during the occupation the Jap Army and Puppet Army never lodged themselves in the people's houses. What is worse is that the government soldiers seem to think that their actions are legal and that they are merely exercising their proper rights and privileges!

The soldiers which are stationed in Soochow are the Communications Police, the so-called "Bing Dine" Troops, formerly Tai Li's Loyal Patriotic Army. I can tell you the daily routine of these soldiers: Every day they get up at 6 a.m.; roll call is at 7; breakfast is at 9 a.m.; supper is taken at 3 p.m.; evening roll call is at 6 p.m.

The rest of the time they wander in the streets, lie in bed and smoke or go to the theater to see dramas, plays or movies without buying tickets of admission. They go to bed around 11 p.m. because after evening roll call they go to the theaters. In short, they have no routine work nor training schedules.

There is a very large barracks in Soochow built by the Japanese. I hope that Generalissimo Chiang will order this army to live in these barracks right away. Otherwise people will hate the National Army and will not express lovalty to him.

FRED D. D. CHANG.

Soochow,
March 24, 1946.

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密勒氏評論報
A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

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Vol. 101 Shanghai, Saturday, Mar. 30, 1946 No. 5

To Our Outport Readers

Once again the powers that be have banned the press from the air mails. This week the post-office has been instructed not to accept anything but first class mail for air delivery along the following lines: Shanghai-Chungking, Shanghai-Kwangtung, Shanghai-Peiping and Shanghai-Taiwan.

Therefore, we again must apologize to you, our outport readers, for the delay in this week's issue. We are doing our utmost to get the ban removed and trust that next week's Review will reach you on time.

However, in an effort to get this week's copies to some 3000 of our outport subscribers who are affected by the ban, the Review will spend an *additional* CNC$1,000,000 in mailing charges. We shall ship by CNAC, by CATC, by first class mail and by any other means possible.

We trust that you will understand and appreciate our present difficulties, and we trust that you will give us your wholehearted support in our fight against this arbitrary ruling by the Government.

Death Of Tai Li

THE death of General Tai Li, trusted lieutenant of Generalissimo Chiang and director of the National Military Affairs Commission's Bureau of Investigation and Statistics came as a surprise to the nation this past week. Reactions varied from group to group. While the Generalissimo is reported to have wept when he heard the news, liberal and left wing circles, although regretting the death of a patriot and anti-Japanese fighter, expressed the hope that the Government would take this occasion to abolish, or at least to reorganize and liberalize, the B.I.S., which has generally been referred to as the Chinese Gestapo.

Tai had been one of the most legendary characters of modern Chinese history; there are few, even among high government officials, who knew him; few pictures of him are existent (see page 103). While praised by some, he was cordially hated and feared by many. His backers said that he fought the Japanese by terroristic activities against them and their puppets in Occupied China and tracked down enemy agents and fifth columnists in Free China. His enemies said that he spent the greater part of his energies fighting the Communists and in hunting down liberals and others in Free China who criticized the government.

While it is impossible to assess the man's true stature from the maze of rumors and reports circulated about him, it does seem on the basis of known evidence, that regardless of how much his organization contributed to the war effort, the B.I.S. for the past several years has engaged in anti-Communist actions and in terroristic activities against the civilian population.

Most Americans residing in the interior during the war were well aware of the alliance between Tai Li's "Loyal Patriotic Army" and Rear Admiral Milton S. Miles' SACO naval group, although both organizations went to ludicrous lengths to keep the connection secret. They were supposed to train assassins, terrorists, fifth columnists, shock troops, etc. for the day when the counteroffensive came. Since the war ended so abruptly there is now no way of estimating what they might have done. What they did do, aside from spending the U.S. Taxpayers' money, is also a little difficult to estimate.

Reports reaching Shanghai after the Japanese surrender from the New Fourth (Communist) Army area in northern Chekiang claimed that Tai Li's American trained and equipped Loyal Patriotic Army had participated in attacks against the New Fourth. As evidence, pictures of Communist troops bearing American tommy-guns and carbines said captured from the LPA were exhibited. (See Review February 2, 1946).

Admiral Miles "rice paddy navy" in the Southeast was a constant source of embarrassment to American cultural, military and religious workers in that area throughout the war. SACO men were under orders not to stop when one of their vehicles hit a pedestrian in the streets of a village. This, of course, caused considerable ill feeling toward Americans in general and was especially difficult for other Americans to explain away. Further, these "Junior G-Men" refused to give their names, rank, or organization when, armed to the teeth with assassination and saboteur weapons, they spent the night in a Chinese hotel. At one time Admiral Miles is reported to have issued an order to his men that they were not to trade intelligence information with other American military and civilian agencies working in the same area. This naturally made the work of Generals Stilwell and Chennault more difficult.

As regards obtaining information about the Japanese, the SACO-LPA outfit was apparently as useless as the rest of the Chinese and American intelligence units operating in China during the war. In the spring of 1944 when the Japanese began their campaign in North Honan, which eventually developed into a major drive bringing them to Indo-China and nearly knocking China

out of the war, no one had any inkling of it and all predicted at the beginning that it was merely another "foraging operation" and "training campaign" for green troops. The result was that no effective resistance was organized. Chinese troops in the whole of South China were cut to pieces and dispersed, while American forces fled for their lives by jeep, train and plane, destroying and abandoning airfields which cost the American people millions of U.S. dollars to build.

While all this is past history, it does serve to illustrate that neither the Chinese nor American "Cloak and Dagger" units covered themselves with any particular glory during the war. This being true, it seems that with the advent of peace and the cessation of the civil war, this would be a good time for the Government seriously to consider the disbandment of the B.I.S. Certainly if China is now to enter into the stage of self government, there is no longer any need for secret espionage and terroristic organizations. This goes for the other "secret" political police organizations as well as for the B.I.S.

Avoiding Responsibility

THIS week the officials concerned with the unfortunate death of Yang Chow, (see Review January 19, 1946), Chinese journalist imprisoned by General Ku Chu-tung and held without trial for some six months, attempted to ease their way out of an embarrassing position by issuing a long document composed of half-truths and misleading statements.

General Ku, like other generals and leaders of other nations of the past and present, sidestepped the issue nicely, by "instructing the man *responsible* for handling the case to give me a reply." General Ku thereby absolved himself, at least in his own eyes, of all connection and responsibility. General Ku apparently has not been reading the accounts of the proceedings in Nuremberg.

The reply, which is signed by the Department of Military Law, Hsuchow Pacification Commissioner's Headquarters, is entirely too long and obtuse to reprint here. However, it may be said that it does not explain a few fundamental facts regarding the case of Yang Chow. Further, it is interesting to note the dates involved. Yang was arrested on July 23, 1945 and died on January 12, 1946. He spent the entire interval in jail, with the exception of the last few days of his life when he was moved to a hospital. He was never tried, never convicted, never absolved, and freed only by death.

No statement nor public accounting was ever made by the authorities until last week, when they were sharply prodded by an open letter from Yang Chow's sister, Yang Kang, a Ta Kung Pao correspondent in America. Since her letter bluntly charged General Ku and his henchmen with causing her brother's death and was carried by the American press associations and reprinted in most Chinese and foreign papers in China, the "Pacification Commissioner" apparently felt moved to speak.

If one accepts the many affirmations made in the reply to the effect that Yang was well treated, it would seem as if Yang had been living in the Park Hotel rather than in a provincial jail.

It appears that the whole thing is rather an unsavory affair which threatens to become a stinking mess, with which General Ku and his assistants are as anxious as possible to disassociate themselves.

One question comes to mind: If a well-known journalist, a man who by virtue of his profession had a loud voice, and who had many well-known Chinese and foreign friends to speak on his behalf, is dealt with in such a summary fashion, what happens to the countless "little" people without "voices" or influential friends who find themselves involved with powerful officials?

Customs' Duties

WE have long wondered at the logic employed by the local Maritime Customs when they arrive at the assessed valuation for imports. Apparently the duty percentage charges are decided by high customs officials or by the National Government, but the method of valuation seems to be left entirely to the local office.

Our personal experience has been that the Shanghai office automatically values all imports at the black market price and then computes the tax. Providing you can show the customs that your imports are for your own business and not for re-sale, and that such business is generally considered to be in the public good, then you are permitted to value your imports at the cost price.

However, the majority of Chinese and American firms engaged in the import business are forced to pay import duty on the black market valuation arbitrarily imposed by the Customs. By following this policy, the Customs is unquestionably aiding the black market and it is possible that the price of imported commodities will never fall, but will continue to rise, as long as this practice is continued.

Suppose, for example, that a pound of American coffee costs the importer 50 American cents by the time he has shipped it to Shanghai. However, because of the present scarcity of coffee on the local market, the average retail price in Shanghai is approximately two American dollars. If the Customs would impose a duty fee based on the actual cost valuation, a pound of coffee could be sold for less than one U.S. dollar. However, this is not the case; the valuation is made on the basis of the black market rate, thus forcing up the price of the new coffee to near the price of the black market. Since prices on the black market continue to rise, the value placed by the customs on new imported goods continues to rise. And so the import duty continues to rise. And so the importer continues to demand a higher price for his product. On and on it goes and at present the end is not in sight.

Air Mails Suspended

THE Postoffice this week announced that CNAC had stopped accepting newspapers and other publications for air mail delivery to several points in China. Although the source of this order cannot definitely be determined, it is thought that since it was the Executive Yuan which ordered a similar suspension to northern outports a few weeks ago, the same agency is responsible in this case.

It is obvious that the CNAC and CATC planes are at present over-burdened with mail, freight and passengers, especially since the National Government is making every effort to move personnel and equipment from Chungking to Nanking these days. If it were necessary to suspend *all* other traffic so that the Government could move, the newspapers would not complain. However, that is not the case. Other types of cargo are still allowed air facilities.

A few fundamental points should be mentioned:

If there is a genuine shortage of air space, why is it that mail, especially newspapers, are banned? Why is it that the prohibition order is not applied to freight? In every other country today boasting air mail service, passengers and the mail—ALL MAIL—come first; freight comes last. Why is it that the situation in China is reversed?

Continuing this same line of thought, one naturally proceeds to the next question: Is there some reason why the authorities use the present difficult situation to take advantage of the press? We may be pardoned, it would seem, if the suspicion crossed our minds that many officials are no doubt secretly pleased about the present situation. Since it took a great deal of pressure to force the authorities to give up press censorship, is it not reasonable to suppose that many will welcome any excuse to interfere with the press?

It is common knowledge that the newspaper business—especially in China—is not a paying business. Editors and reporters rank only slightly higher in salary brackets than school teachers and other poorly-paid public servants. Few make a decent living and still fewer get rich from newspaper work. Meanwhile, speculators, hoarders and many traders pile up enormous fortunes. Many an unscrupulous businessman has greatly increased his profit since the resumption of air mail service between the coast and the interior by shipping small, light and otherwise easily transportable luxury items from areas of plenty to areas of acute shortage. These people can afford to pay the high freight rates prevailing. The newspapers simply cannot do so and stay in business.

Of course, if the government feels that it is of greater importance for the hoarders and speculators in Chungking and Kunming to supply their wives with silk stockings, lipsticks, etc. than to read newspapers, then there is little the press can do about it. However we feel that this is not the case; that the present situation is merely an oversight on the part of the higher officials who probably issued orders that air traffic be curtailed. Somewhere along the line private or public officials who feel that they have something to gain by banning all publications from the air mails have simply drafted the order in this manner.

We trust that the various government ministries and agencies concerned with air transport will carefully investigate the situation and explain their actions to the public, which is entitled to know just what is going on. The Ministry of Communications, the Postoffice, the Executive Yuan and others should appoint representatives to investigate the matter and make public a full report, giving the reasons for the present air mail ban on newspapers and other publications.

The Uncommon Lady Astor

(*From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch*)

LADY Nancy Astor was playing with words rather than expressing ideas when she said that she was tired of hearing of "the common man" and that "it's not the common man who gets on, it's the uncommon man."

True, "the common man" is not a very good way of saying "the most of us." Neither is "the man in the street," or "the public," or—perhaps worst of all—"the masses." But everyone knows what the expressions mean.

They mean, at rock bottom, that a decent living must be the rule rather than the exception. They mean that while of course the uncommon man will get on best, the common man must at least get on. They mean that enjoyment of the good things of a democracy is not to be limited to geniuses, or even to the brilliant, but that people of ordinary abilities are to have the opportunity to live, too, and to live like men.

Lady Astor may have her view of these self-evident tenets of democratic life somewhat obscured by the fact that she is an uncommon woman, and that is, perhaps, the reason why she sometimes, as in the present case, speaks such uncommon nonesense.

25 Years Ago in Millard's Review Of The Far East

March 26, 1921.

OBSTACLE

Negotiations between China and Germany for the resumption of commercial relations have been affected by the Allied occupation of several German cities to enforce the Reparations Agreement.

* * *

PERSISTENT

The teachers and the administrative officers of the national higher schools in Peking have gone on strike.

* * *

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

March 28, 1936.

NO MUFTI

All university and college students in Nanking shall hereafter wear uniforms, according to circular orders issued by the Ministry of Education on March 24.

* * *

SO SORRY!

To express his deep concern at the recent military mutiny, Emperor Hirohito has worn his uniform all the time, not changing it even for his customary horseback ride.

* * *

Productive Villages Held Vital To Stabilization, Prosperity

By REWI ALLEY

EIGHT years ago, the idea of promoting a people's movement for rural industry on a cooperative basis, was initiated. What is now named the Association for the Advancement of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, was set up in the Yokohama Specie Bank building in Hankow—premises which had been hurriedly vacated by their owners a short time before.

Under the direction of Dr. H. H. Kung, work of promotion was started in all provinces of unoccupied China with the following objectives:

(1) Mobilizing the creative potential of the ordinary man, and thus securing the maximum amount of responsibility being taken by the maximum number of persons capable of carrying it, for the purpose of industrial production, on a decentralized basis in the villages. In this way to assist the war effort on its economic front.

(2) Laying the basis for a future integrated village, bringing in the modern cement of rational industrialization to both the agricultural and the pastoral. Through the Industrial Cooperative system, lay the basis for a return to a more self-sufficient economy, which would be even better than that which existed in China before the impact of Western industrialism on the coast.

Methods Prescribed

The following methods were to be used:

(1) Cooperative organization, which is a modernization of the old group system on which industry was once conducted, and which follows a natural trend in Chinese life.

(2) Utilization of the most modern technical methods available in the world today, and adapting them for village use.

(3) The interlocking of all units into district cooperative federations, the organization of district into regional, and regional into a National Federation which would undertake its own promotional and training work later, set as it should be on the solid basis of an organization owned and worked by its members, a non-governmental organization, an expression of the Principle of the People's Livelihood.

(4) The training of suitable youth from the ranks of the cooperatives, so as to enable such to provide technical leadership for the units in the day when better machinery became available. Youth to whom the cooperative methods of organization were a natural, rather than a forced growth—as it would appear to intellectuals from a university, or city technicians who had grown up under the westernized factory system.

Dead Villages Revived

The movement met with considerable success in the first few years. Dead and hopeless villages were revived. Some had as many as 50 small plants operating where before there had been nothing. The immediate cooperative success of many of these units, showed well that a powerful, though dormant power had been tapped.

Throughout the following years the movement met with many blows. The enemy attacks crushed cooperatives in Shansi, Honan, Hunan, Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Kwangsi. The need for filling large army contracts quickly tempted some cooperative promoters to leave the strict paths of cooperation, and resort to expedients, which in the end worked against the cooperative federations which sponsored them—and simply added one more proof that the strongest and most dependable unit was the truly cooperative one.

Some promoters again tended to become bureaucratic, and to aim at the promotional organ itself entering into business. The simplicity of the first platform of the movement, appeared too commonplace for the ambitious, anxious, naturally, to make a more complicated structure needing specialized overhead.

But enough has been done to show that the cooperative as conceived, was a thorough success; that the ordinary man is capable of managing his own livelihood this way; that he well understands his responsibilities, and can progress technically, often brilliantly, under the greatest of handicaps. The work that stands today in Lanchow, Hanchung, and similar other good districts, is a tribute to his powers of cooperation, and to the understanding of the promoters in such places who have understood their function well. The movement has many heroes among its field staff, and there have been many who have given their lives to it.

Place, Time Difficulties

With the coming of peace, difficulties increased immensely. Prices fluctuated so that it became almost impossible to operate small industry in many places. But loans fell due, and credit demanded that they be honored. Promotional staff in many districts felt that it needed a rest. Some went back to the coast. Others again, went straight on with their work as though nothing had happened, dealing with new problems in new ways, and to them all credit is due.

Though the cause of village industry may be forgotten for the moment, it must be taken up again. Those of us who feel that War and Peace, Poverty and Plenty are indivisible in our bright new world of penicillin and atomic bombs, have a certain responsibility to see that the cause of the common man does not become a lost one.

Our action or our lack of it, may well decide many issues that will affect the world of the future. A new continental era is rising. There was a time, it is said, when Shantan was the capital of China, and Shanghai was a fishing village. Asia came under the Mongols, and delegates came from far countries to visit them in this little city where these lines are being written. Air transport will bring back the importance of the old silk route. There well might come a time in the not too distant future when inland cities that were mere names in travel stories will come back as important trade centers.

Stable Village Vital

There has been a great deal said about the livelihood of the people. Yet the problem for most well-wishers, is how, just how, to get down to this vast slice of the world's common man. It becomes fairly evident by now, one would suppose, that there can be little real stabilization until he is able to lift himself up by his own energy. His job cannot be done for him—history shows that is the best way to start trouble. Nothing can be done without him. One feels we have learned that. A first step towards stabilization, it would seem, would be a more stable village.

It seems to be of little help to dump consumer goods on the village. Only a few can buy—nothing like the number who are in need. It seems unwise to let villages become more bankrupt, by letting their industry die—especially in a one-crop-a-year country like the northwest. Certainly, raw materials will be sold very cheaply, but so cheaply that the producer will have no incentive to make them better—will be so poor that he will lapse back into fatalism, and a little incense burning to the appropriate gods at suitable times; will be content with a couple of pounds of wool per sheep, and so on.

Education Necessary

Prosperity makes prosperity. The injection of a little industry that he can understand, organized on lines that he can understand, always marks an important step in the progress of a peasant in a rural community towards the best kind of working democracy. Industrial

cooperation is a thing of men, and machines, of meetings and accounts. It is the little man's method of beginning to master his environment. Difficult for some promoters to promote, as it is so simple, and we become more used to complicated ways of doing things.

It needs help with education—cooperatively and technically. It needs pushing up from the bottom rather than being set on from the top. It needs a chance to build the credit that is needed for loan funds to become available.

Set solidly in the village, given better machines and technicians, it offers perhaps the best field for solid investment there exists in this day and age. There is no chance of the movement succeeding unless it is truly cooperative, unless every cooperative member feels that he is being given every opportunity to carry on his work.

Central Office Moved

Under Mr. Chang Fu-liang, the central office of the ACCIC has now been moved to Shanghai from Chungking. Its task of arranging loans, and assisting with technical advice, finding promoters and their support, is helped by the other promotional leg of the movement, the International Committee for Productive Relief, which coordinates what foreign support that can be raised. The International Committee, under the chairmanship of the Rt. Rev. C. O. Hall, Bishop of Hongkong, has recently moved back to Hongkong.

Training work for the better cooperatives of the future, is being done in Lanchow and Shantan in Kansu, where the best equipment possible is being installed, so that apprentices will know of the newest as well as the oldest practice. The best immediate chance for industrial cooperatives to survive this present difficult economic situation, is to have them as far as possible removed from coastal competition so that training work at this present aims to assist the cooperative youth in the hinterland as a first duty.

Survived Many Blows

We are naturally anxious that the once occupied areas be brought back to prosperity. But the cause of the hinterland which has taken all the burden of these war years, whose peasants have had to bear heavy taxation, conscription and innumerable hardships, seems to be in some likelihood of being forgotten as the rush to the coast continues.

It is good at this moment, when the morale of workers in this hinterland has suffered so many blows, to be able to welcome the arrival of a technical expert from the CIC American Committee—Indusco Inc., New York City—with machines for better training in these areas. We hope that Mr. Victor Hicks will have all the success he deserves in getting his precious cargo back to the spots where it can be of the most use at this moment.

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UNO May Save Fearful World From Second Global Air War

By LIN WO-CHIANG (林 我 將)

BEFORE World War I aviation was still in swaddling clothes and received but scanty attention from the public, with the exception of a small group of jurists who bothered their heads with the theories of whether or not the air was free, and problems of control of international air traffic, in anticipation of the important role which they believed aviation would play in the future.

In those days there was no civil or commercial aviation. And although in a few isolated cases airplanes had been used for military purposes, they were mainly engaged in military observation and propaganda work, as evidenced in the Turko-Italian War. When war broke out in 1914, airplanes were employed more as an afterthought than as serious weapons of war. Aviators carried shotguns aboard, and fired point blank at approaching assailants in gangster style. Bombs weighing only a few pounds were used and dropped in haphazard fashion. However, planes came out of that war bristling with guns and carrying 500-pound bombs. Military aviation had forged ahead at incredible pace during the war. Naturally civil aviation was relegated to the background in the meantime, and claimed the attention of the Allied powers only after the war.

"Freedom of The Air"

Serious statesmen and men of business had seen in the potentiality of aviation as a war weapon, also the great possibilities of aviation for commerce and international communications in times of peace. Plans for exploiting aviation fully in these respects were laid by some members of the Allied countries before the Peace Treaty was signed. Some plans were for international air transport.

Despite the stand taken by certain jurists that "the air is free," the war as a matter of fact, definitely established the practice that there was no freedom in the air. All the neutral countries closed their "air frontiers" during the war. Thus, at the end of World War I, the nations of the world found themselves facing a dilemma: on the one hand, there was the conviction that civil aviation had an unlimited future and would contribute to human progress; while on the other hand, the full employment of commercial aviation must imply international air traffic, which would at once come in conflict with the prevailing theory and practice of air sovereignty. It was at this juncture that Woodrow Wilson sailed for France with the proposal, among other things, that the principle of "Freedom of the Air" be included in the Versailles Treaty.

However, compromises of conflicting national interests twisted this principle beyond recognition when the CINA or International Convention relating to Air Navigation was signed in 1919. This convention formally recognizes that every power has "complete and exclusive sovereignty over the air space above its territory," including the territorial waters (Art. 1), before it provides that each contracting state agrees to accord the freedom of "innocent passage" above its territory to the aircraft of all contracting states without distinction, in times of peace (Art. 2), reserving the right for military reasons or in the interest of public safety, however, to prohibit foreign aircraft from flying over certain areas (Art. 3).

Idealists' Hopes Dashed

Thus, the doctrine of Freedom of the Air, the fond dream of many a jurist and the keen hope of Woodrow Wilson at the Peace Conference, was dashed to the ground. Since then the principle has been that the air (or rather the air space) over each state belongs to that state, and entitles a state to make its own laws to permit or prohibit aircraft operation. The exercise of this right later, as we shall soon see, has accounted for the obstruction put up against international air navigation, for political, military or economic reasons, which greatly reduces the value of aviation as a contribution to peaceful and civilized life. Furthermore, a majority of states developed and encouraged civil aviation mainly as a reserve power for their air force.

In this way, the ensuing years saw both the victorious and defeated nations girded for a race for domination of world air routes and the building up of commercial aviation. This is sometimes referred to as the "First Air War," which persisted until 1939, in contrast to a "Second Air War," which will probably be inescapable, if the United Nations Organization cannot now find a solution, which the League of Nations then, and the Washington Disarmament Conference as well as the Geneva Conference for the Reduction and Limitation for Armaments later, failed to prevent.

Double-Edged Sword

From the discussion above it is to be seen that civil aviation could be a reserve as well as the foundation for military aviation. To reduce air armament presumes, therefore, a limitation of civil aviation, as well, which the subcommittee of the Washington Conference found neither practicable nor desirable. It concluded its report, saying:

"This Committee understands that the purpose of the Conference is to promote peace and to remove the causes of warfare. It must be understood distinctly that if the Conference decides to limit the development of commercial aircraft to retard the development of air power, the immediate result will be the retarded development of means of transportation and communication which will itself, if unrestricted, largely act to bring about the same result—the removal of some of the causes of warfare."

The Geneva Disarmament Conference of 1932 failed to achieve anything for the same reason, de-

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spite its proposal for "internationalization" of civil aviation as a means to restrict military aviation. For unless the principle of air sovereignty (and in fact the traditional conception of sovereignty as well) is replaced by an over-all sovereignty of a world federation or government, no state would tolerate interference with its domestic aviation, and would prohibit foreign aircraft from flying over its territory.

Limitation Impossible

No limitation of military aviation is feasible while individual states are permitted to operate domestic aviation without restriction. With equal truth we may say that no free, expeditious and economical international transport is possible when states can close their "air frontiers" relying on the right of air sovereignty. This is the precarious situation in which we find ourselves today. What panacea, if any, the improved world organization has to offer, remains to be seen.

For a better understanding of the problems in connection with international air communication which an international body, empowered to encourage while giving to it the necessary control or regulation, has to deal with in the not distant future, it is deemed profitable to study in retrospect the development of civil aviation in two of the most problematic countries in the world, viz., Germany and Russia, during the inter-war years.

In 1919 Germany lay prostrate on the ground. She was stripped to the bone by the Peace Treaty as far as her military aviation was concerned. Italy had no more than a couple of obsolete planes in her hands, while Russia, just emerged from the Revolution, was certainly not better off. The only nations that came out of the war holding a fair reserve of air power and the facilities for turning out commercial airplanes were the United States, Britain and France, particularly the first two mentioned.

Race Begun In 1921

This race for air superiority in civil aviation may be said to have begun in or about the year 1921, unbelievable as it may seem, when the supposedly exhausted German state opened the first international air service between Berlin and Moscow. German planes, built by the Junkers company in a new factory near Moscow, were used. In view of the fact that the victorious nations will soon have to face the problem of restricting Germany's air power in the coming Peace Conference, it may be useful to notice how Germany managed to enter the field of civil aviation and figured prominently before the ink was dry on the Versailles Treaty.

Everyone knows that under this treaty Germany agreed that her armed forces "must not include any military or naval air forces." However, no provision was made to limit scheduled or unscheduled civil aviation within Germany. This loophole enabled Germany to rebuild her air strength via civil aviation. The evasion became so clear that further restriction had to be imposed on Germany within three years by the Conference of Ambassadors through "The nine rules relating to Civil Aviation." One of these rules, e.g., specified that "all single-seater planes of over 60 h.p. will be considered as war material," and hence prohibited.

German Rise Phenomenal

These restrictions failed, because Germany simply moved her aviation manufacturing abroad, as we have seen, to Russia, as well as to Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark. The establishment of German airplane factories in Russia soon proved that German technical knowledge and skill became not only a source of inspiration, but actually contributed to the building up of Russian air power.

By 1926 Germany had three large companies in operation, and a few years later a fourth company, Eurasia, was added to operate in China, which would have given Germany access to the Pacific, had the Soviet Union not refused to let foreign planes fly over Siberia.

The honesty of Germany's intentions, in maintaining such large air transport companies as the Lufthansa although she had no colonies, and the establishment of the Berlin-Bagdad air route as well as the inclusion in the regular mail schedule of Afghanistan, where there was little market and less mail, was questioned. The greater surprise was that about a decade after the drastic restriction imposed on German aviation, the German Air Force came openly into existence. But was it really surprising?

Lenin Farsighted

Although Russia owes much to the Germans for her aviation techniques, she was fortunate in having far-sighted leaders at the inception of the Soviet Union. Soviet air policy was formulated in the early 1920's, when Lenin directed a commission to lay down a set of principles for the government to follow. The recommendation of that commission is eloquent of the Soviet policy, a policy which does not seem to have undergone much change in the course of the last 20 years, and is not likely to be greatly different in the future either. The commission, while urging the government to go ahead with its aviation program, points out:

"In the countries of vast spaces and poorly-developed communications systems, such as Siberia.... air communication is not only the most desirable, but often the only kind possible. Russia with her vast undeveloped territories has, therefore, the greatest interest in pushing the development of a network of new Soviet airlines. By means of their own airlines the capitalist nations are reinforcing their hold on colonial and semi-colonial countries. It is one of the most powerful methods in the struggle for new markets. In order to exclude all outside influences, Russia will insist on the most rigid interpretation of the *doctrine of national sovereignty*.... The political and geographical position of the U.S.S.R. which is located at the

crossroads of the world's major airlines....We recognize, however, all the danger present in letting the world's airlines run through our skies."

Policy Unwavering

Is it any wonder that with such air policy the Russian "air frontiers" have been closed to all foreign airlines, with the exception of the Moscow-Berlin line, some years ago, which, however, was operated by a Russo-German company, and was not extended eastward over Siberia. Russia has been able to follow this policy unfalteringly all these years, chiefly because she has been conscious of her geographical advantage, which enables her to close her air borders and yet do business via air with both Europe and Asia.

It is this fact more than anything else that makes one feel that post-war international air communications will be hampered, as they were hampered before World War II, should Russia insist on declaring herself "independent" of other nations in matters concerning international air navigation. What is more alarming is Russia's claim of jurisdiction over all lands and islands north of the Russian coast up to the Pole.

The extensive claim made by Russia over the Arctic region north of the Russian coast will be a stumbling block to international air navigation in the future, seeing that recent exploration has established the fact that the shortest and most economical air routes from North America to Asia are those via the Arctic region. The significance of the obstacle is made evident by an announcement of the Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. in 1926, stating: "....all land and islands already discovered, or that will be discovered in the future, which are not recognized by the Soviet Government as belonging to any other nations, are declared to be territory of the U.S.S.R. This decision applies only to lands and islands located in the Arctic Ocean north of the Soviet coast as far as the Pole."

Is New Order Coming?

In the new world order, which we believe is in the process of formation, the development of military aviation behind a camouflage of commercial aviation and the establishment of commercial air routes more for strategical and political reasons than for business, such as practiced by Germany, must be eliminated and rendered impossible or unnecessary. Nor should open, but over-emphatic promotion of military aviation for purpose of war, such as characterized Japanese aviation activities (in which aircraft were regarded merely as an efficient weapon of war), be allowed. Now that both Germany and Japan have been eliminated as air powers, Russia remains the only *enfant terrible* in the air world, on account of her strict interpretation and jealous upholding of the principle of air sovereignty.

So far Russia has, through the Aviakhim (the Soviet Society of Friends of Aviation), made the Russian people air conscious, and by her domestic aviation program covered her territory with a network of air routes. These, together with the recent bold and brilliant strategic operations carried out by her air force against Germany, prove that as far as air power is concerned, she is today second to none. All these are admirable. And yet it cannot hide the truth that she has achieved self-sufficiency only, and has contributed nothing to international air communication. Russia will find that to leave behind, as we are leaving now, a world dominated by violence, fear and suspicion among nations, to enter one animated by the spirit of international cooperation and peace, her air policy is grossly out of harmony.

New Air War Feared

The coming Peace Conference in plotting out an "Air Charter" to round out a comprehensive scheme for post-war rehabilitation and for assuring world peace, will be handicapped by the principle of air sovereignty, in an endeavor to knit the world closer together by international air services, rationally and economically operated. Should the conference fail to find a solution this time, any aviation scheme on an international scale will prove to be of no greater value than that of the Air Convention (CINA) of 1919; for it will not prevent a "Second Air War."

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China's Textile Export Prospects Grow Bright With Elimination Of Japan's Competition

By BEN Y. LEE

A NEW era for commercial relations between China and the South Sea countries now has opened with optimism over prospects as regards the textile trade. With the forced elimination of Japan as a leading textile export country, China is hoping to capture the lion's share of Japan's pre-war textile trade in the South Sea territories. Asia was the textile market of chief importance, holding the first position among Japan's textile exports annually amounting to US$300,000,000 before the war.

It is expected that China will be able to ship larger quantities of textiles to those territories during the next few years, provided, of course, trade handicaps and economic uncertainty are removed and available shipping will be increased. During the past decade a great percentage of Japan's exports went to Far Eastern countries including China to fill the demand for low-priced goods, such as cotton, woolen and silk goods, knitted goods, cotton yarn and cotton. Ability to produce articles suitable for the peoples whose wages and living conditions are low deserves our special attention.

6,000,000 Overseas Chinese

As regards textile trade China enjoys distinct advantages by controlling retail distribution channels in the South Sea countries, where the trade is in the hands of Chinese traders. The consumers are almost entirely Chinese residents in those territories. The accompanying tables show that the overseas Chinese in those territories numbered more than 6,000,000 in 1935 while the natives of Chinese ancestry are innumerable.

The goods exported to those territories consist of goods especially made for Chinese consumption. Trade with those countries, therefore, is in fact trade with China's own people residing there. The most important problems are how the exports may be developed to a larger extent and how the demand may be increased. We must make the residents there aware that the goods exported are made in China, for then they will be only too glad to buy when they know what is offered.

Chinese Influence Great

The economic influence of the overseas Chinese in those territories is so great and extensive that it constitutes a great advantage for the export of China-made goods. Another factor that favors China in trading with the South Sea countries is that of geographical proximity. The supply should be regular and trade credit to some extent should be granted to importers in those territories. A thorough investigation of prevailing market conditions there is the basis upon which we can plan our future trade compaign with those territories.

Many obstacles must be overcome before we can arrive at our export compaign effectively, such as high prices of goods exported, lack of uniformity in the quality of goods delivered, inability to observe strictly the terms agreed upon, high transport charges, etc.

Outlook Bright

Abundant evidence shows that Chinese textile manufacturers are planning to recover our former hold on the South Sea trade. It stands to reason that China eventually will develop the textile markets formerly controlled by Japan. Through subsidies, government control of mills taken over from the Japanese and financial assistance to the textile industry, China will be in position to acquire a great percentage of the textile trade in South Sea countries formerly controlled by Japan.

Then the post-war prospects of China should not be bad. Chinese textile manufacturers, however, are finding it difficult to keep pace with current demand from abroad and, owing to the heavy consumption at home only small lots may be available for export. Recent reports indicate that Lancashire textile manufacturers have received orders for 40,000,000 yards of cotton cloth for export to the South Sea countries.

China's plan to take over the South Sea markets is well within the realm of possibility because Japan's competition is out of question. Before the war Japan had 8,500,000 cotton spindles and 82,500 looms. China had more than 5,000,000 spindles, including the Japanese-owned, but now China has not more than 4,000,000 while there is much textile machinery left in Japan.

Standardization Essential

Silk will continue to play its role on the textile market. Formerly Japan exported a greater percentage of silk and silk goods to India, and there will be a chance for China to capture this trade, provided qualities offered are satisfactory and prices reasonable The silk weaving industry is not as well developed in South Sea countries as in China, and in pre-war years China annually exported more than 100 tons of silk goods to India alone, besides more than 100 tons of artificial silk and natural silk goods.

A lack of quality and the absence of silk conditioning stations may handicap China's efforts to gain the lion's share of this trade. The world demand for Chinese silk will greatly depend upon future standardization.

Chinese Populations In South Seas

The population of the South Sea countries compiled in 1935 is as follows:

	Total Population	Chinese Residents
Dutch India	60,595,675	1,233,854
Philippine Islands	12,204,100	100,000
French Indo-China	21,710,000	427,893
Siam	11,506,297	2,500,000
British Malaya	4,320,000	1,695,700
British Borneo	1,372,000	87,500
Burma	15,776,293	300,000
Portuguese Colonies	451,604	2,500
Total:—	127,936,969	6,347,447
British India		2,000

China's Cotton Imports

Cotton piece goods imported into China include the following:— shirtings, sheetings, T-cloths, drills, jeanse, cambrics, lawns, satteens, crepes, poplins, flannels, dyed organdies, voiles, stripes, etc.

Generally speaking, imported cotton goods are divided into three classes, namely, gray, white or dyed, irrespective of finish, and printed. The following figures show the total value of piece goods imported into China since 1924. Japan provided more than 60 percent in recent years:—

	Haikwan Taels
1924	138,347,303
1925	134,347,283
1926	148,461,068
1927	106,923,740
1928	134,542,939
1929	138,980,229
1930	105,921,770
1931	87,278,968
1932	101,810,770
1933	51,816,795
1934	24,619,806
1935	25,686,632
1936	21,352,950

Japan's Exports To The South Sea Countries

1937	*Straits Settlement*	*Dutch India*	*British India*	*Siam*	*Philippine Islands*	*Total*
Cotton Blankets	Yen 8,092,(000)	Yen 244	Yen 327	——	——	
Silk Handkerchiefs	——	——	834	——	——	
Cotton Towels	378	593	——	311		
Cotton Yarn	——	13,790	19,845	543	1,761	
						46,718
1938						
Cotton Blankets	6,321	228	192	——	——	
Silk Handkerchiefs	——	——	359	——	——	
Cotton Towels	100	288	——	409	——	
Cotton Yarn	——	7,419	20,502	269	1,134	
						37,221
1939						
Cotton Blankets	7,731	277	274	——	——	
Silk Handkerchiefs	——	——	744	——	——	
Cotton Towels	152	362	——	469	——	
Cotton Yarn	——	14,095	28,959	790	1,247	
						55,100

Japan's Exports Of Textiles From 1930 To 1936

The following show the value of textiles exported from Japan from 1930 to 1936 inclusive:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Raw Silk *Yen*	416,646,826	355,393,761	382,366,442	390,901,086	286,793,875	387,032,274	392,898,919
Waste Silk	3,362,826	466,647	219,362	216,566	647,356	877,247	1,631,584
Cotton Yarn	15,032,819	8,510,607	21,546,681,	15,712,038	23,484,585	35,873,277	38,344,845
Silk Tissue	15,843,564	6,552,450	6,333,714	6,822,928	8,314,147	9,844,338	10,839,612
Imitation Nankeens, Dyed, Bleached, Gray	3,864,340	420,764	2,166,518	3,720,929	6,475,790	6,420,335	6,135,200
Cotton Crepe	4,412,516	3,435,574	3,869,605	5,157,535	7,583,106	4,815,599	3,512,321
Cotton Flannel	14,257,366	7,754,972	10,097,625	11,564,209	12,383,372	9,826,087	9,518,257
Shirtings & Sheetings	87,448,160	51,241,049	68,035,875	70,657,409	90,762,570	110,723,174	103,148,848
T-Cloths	7,323,043	4,960,500	6,485,532	7,507,061	10,069,989	7,688,515	6,806,791
Drills & Jeans	58,773,017	24,606,120	34,096,444	48,458,622	56,702,563	53,925,829	68,941,473
Silk Handkerchiefs	2,356,610	1,630,862	1,402,539	2,464,438	4,307,721	3,952,829	4,191,768
Cotton Handkerchiefs & Towels	3,539,611	2,576,287	5,587,379	9,686,850	11,275,659	12,101,703	13,737,666
Rugs, Carpets	2,931,355	2,820,696	3,202,492	5,924,236	5,841,659	7,614,997	8,579,318
Cotton Undershirts & Drawers, Knit	23,846,081	16,478,278	20,733,052	31,190,603	31,843,711	32,980,161	30,126,990
European Clothing	676,456	557,228	666,132	1,177,869	1,875,036	2,512,912	2,995,223

China's Exports To The South Sea Islands And British India

(from 1937 to 1939 inclusive)

1937	British India	Burma	Ceylon	Netherlands India	Philippine Islands	Straits Settlement	Siam	French Indo-China
Raw Silk	$1,649,314	——	——	——	$29,910	$2,552	$34,363	——
Piece Goods, Drills & Jeans	——	——	——	213,599	48,715	45,168	——	——
Cotton Shirting & Sheeting	——	——	——	388,013	259,463	42,958	8,456	——
Silk Pongee	339,663	——	29,872	7,873	44,452	10,488	——	10,967
Cotton Socks & Stockings	——	——	——	24,222	149,947	5,277	72,988	——
Cotton Yarn	76,900	——	——	1,703,288	751,472	47,750	333,531	——
1938								
Raw Silk	$2,078,624	——	——	211,487	14,988	6,120	33,540	——
Piece Goods, Drills & Jeans	——	——	——	28,960	12,160	130,314	23,816	——
Cotton Shirting & Sheeting	6,000	500	——	193,619	206,040	72,856	347,054	354,525
Silk Pongee	434,491	——	11,000	8,056	21,821	10,900	——	13,745
Cotton Socks & Stockings	620	602	338	70,267	4,940	46,414	30,528	——
Cotton Yarn	10,306,000	303,450	940	2,371,810	436,420	10,200	344,425	——
1939								
Raw Silk	$5,337,860	49,323	——	——	14,482	14,736	171,420	435,152
Piece Goods, Drills & Jeans	381,779	129,802	——	456,372	548,933	367,844	189,692	——
Cotton Shirting & Sheeting	116,880	42,285	——	1,607,804	1,523,416	475,168	1,181,960	10,286,643
Silk Pongee	1,598,588	——	47,374	30,586	16,829	183,427	——	58,724
Cotton Socks & Stockings	12,300	18,803	3,972	282,567	299,016	125,390	912,883	——
Cotton Yarn	12,511,153	198,875	3,470	3,745,975	301,890	47,800	1,463,925	352,996

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China's Principal Textile Exports, 1937-1939

The following table shows net value of China's principal textile exports from 1937 to 1939:

Cotton Piece Goods

	1937	1938	1939
Cotton Shirtings & Sheetings	$ 2,743,595	$ 7,530,060	$ 20,569,011
Nankeens	2,013,172	1,617,610	3,089,541
Unclassified Cotton Piece Goods	2,464,079	2,441,694	7,685,284
Grasscloth	1,726,260	21,028	7,226
Silk Piece Goods	4,240,283	3,846,607	6,267,039
Silk Pongees	6,909,890	4,637,065	5,466,228
Unclassified Silk Piece Goods	130,775	255,969	598,598
Blankets & Counterpanes, Cotton	583,816	1,080,284	3,080,097
Towels	372,729	873,220	2,308,938
Woollen Carpets, Cotton Carpets and Rugs	8,109,353	6,256,158	7,130,942
Clothing & Articles of Personal Wear	991,638	3,224,899	11,340,600
Cotton Yarn	4,844,603	22,883,220	31,767,478
Drawn Thread Work	7,355,416	8,777,731	3,618,081
Embroideries other than silk & Cross-stitch Work	20,654,020	18,249,567	25,409,068
Silk Embroideries	4,474,256	2,503,915	4,148,285
Lace & Trimmings	8,474,256	7,503,915	16,383,700
Raw Cotton, Hemp, Ramie, Wool & Silk Goods	128,227,214	165,127,434	173,386,462

Textile exports with percentage shares of principal countries from 1937 to 1939 as follows:

Raw Cotton, Hemp, Flax, Silk, Wool, Ramie Goods

U.S.A.	31.46%	9.36%	54.19%
France	9.52%	6.28%	12.89%
Japan	20.38%	48.21%	7.55%
Germany	12.02%	9.54%	3.80%

Yarn, Embroideries, Lace, Thread Work

U.S.A.	50.58%	35.67%	34.61%
British India	3.48%	18.47%	15.98%

Piece Goods

French Indo-China	.53%	2.68%	18.85%
British India	10.88%	8.71%	11.88%
Straits Settlement & F.M.S.	8.17%	6.18%	6.83%
British West Africa	8.22%	3.48%	1.72%
Korea	8.18%		

Other Textile Products

U.S.A.	30.58%	20.76%	21.22%
Kwantung Leased Territory	.53%	9.42%	12.48%
Straits Settlement & F.M.S.	10.77%	10.36%	10.16%
Great Bitain	19.24%	9.62%	3.79%

China's Textile Exports From 1937 To 1939

In the following table some attempt is made to gauge the quantum of China's textile imports from 1937 to 1939:

	1937	1938	1939
Cotton Piece Goods:	$ 14,669,031	$ 22,540,059	$ 15,597,559
Raw Cotton	16,004,525	12,735,044	172,857,352
Cotton Yarn	2,695,625	3,311,646	7,166,057
Cotton Thread	1,830,254	1,393,427	992,192
Cotton Waste, Wadding	19,780	20,502	83,011
Sundry Cotton Manufactures	2,343,727	2,876,123	3,277,356
Wool and Manufactures thereof	35,604,359	18,889,161	26,170,459
Silk Artificial Silk and Manufactures thereof	13,575,678	17,832,440	25,862,418
Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute and Manufactures thereof	20,521,536	14,622,862	20,636,686

Textile Imports with Percentage Shares of Principal Countries:

Cotton Piece Goods:			
Japan	78.27%	74.96%	71.10%
Great Britain	17.62%	14.75%	13.18%
Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarn:			
British India	22.06%	29.38%	53.73%
Brazil	10.97%	14.18%	20.72%
U.S.A.	13.51%	11.37%	14.91%
Egypt	24.34%	13.16%	4.40%
Burma	4.76%	11.98%	2.02%
Great Britain	11.94%	12.23%	.80%
Sundry Cotton Manufactures:			
Japan	45.51%	40.13%	43.08%
Hong Kong	5.99%	7.96%	34.66%
U.S.A.	8.79%	5.57%	6.84%
Great Britain	16.04%	15.76%	6.84%
Germany	19.13%	25.80%	3.46%
Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute, and Manufactures thereof			
Great Britain	42.71%	44.90%	41.14%
British India	29.94%	30.97%	33.16%
Japan	12.60%	3.90%	8.46%
Wool and Manufactures thereof			
Great Britain	53.36%	28.46%	43.55%
Japan	25.71%	51.28%	18.88%
Australia	7.47%	4.12%	11.52%
Silk, Artificial Silk and Manufactures thereof			
Japan	70.27%	87.48%	65.76%
Italy	23.32%	6.95%	25.80%

Kalgan Prosperous, Peaceful After Communist Occupation

By VAN BRYCE

KALGAN, long famous for its furs and mushrooms and known during recent years as the heart of the puppet Mongolian Border area, has become a city of mystery since the Japanese surrender.

Liberated by the Chinese Communist 8th Route Army on August 28 at a cost of more than 500 soldiers, Kalgan is now the educational center of the Communist area, while Yenan remains the political center. Yenan cultural workers—including women without children—walked the 2500 li to Kalgan. Only mothers with small children were able to ride in donkey carts. Thus, in addition to the original cultural and educational cadres of the Shensi-Chahar-Hopei Border Region, hundreds of cultural workers poured into the city. Today the literary atmosphere is heavy at Kalgan.

Population 150,000

Replying to my question regarding the various population groups in Kalgan, Mr. Soong Shao-yen, chairman of the Administrative Committee, said: "At present the local population totals 150,000. It was somewhat smaller in August and September, but the people are coming back. We now have 20,000 military and civilian personnel here, including 80 traffic policemen and an equal number of civil police in the Public Security Bureau.

Soong, a history major at Peiping University, who in his career has served as leader of the League of Sacrifice for the Salvation of the Nation and as head of the Political Department of the Shansi Provincial Government under Yen Hsi-shan, does not belong to the Communist Party, nor to any other political party.

Discussing the administration of Kalgan, Soong admitted that the Communists were much more familiar with rural organization, but said that Kalgan's municipal administration was rapidly taking shape. As an example he pointed out that while there were 44 different taxes in the city under the Japanese, there were now only four. They are the business, income, livestock and wine taxes.

Conditions Improved

In general the living conditions of the people seemed to have improved considerably. A 20 percent wage hike has been allowed, while the farmers were given a 25 percent rent reduction. The number of booth or stall dealers has increased from several hundreds to 8000, and there are 2600 larger firms operating. Wages are tied to the price of corn, with the average worker's income being enough for the support of a family of three.

The city itself appears to be well run; there are no beggars, the busses are publicly owned and rickshas have practically disappeared. The streets are cleaned early in the morning and at night are well lighted. Brothels could be found in the side streets, and although they were not taxed, the prostitutes are leaving the city because they had virtually no business.

Leading Traitors Shot

Following the capture of the city, some 300 quislings were arrested. Twelve were shot, including the number one traitor, Yue Pei-shen, and others such as the mayor and the head of the secret police. The rest were freed after a three months training course. Only a few whose records are doubtful are still detained.

A week's holiday was declared at the Lunar New Year. On the third day of the festival, a mass meeting for the celebration of victory was attended by 50,000 and the entire city participated in a hilarious carnival.

The most significant statement I heard, which seemed to sum up conditions in Kalgan today, were Soong's parting words: "The day of the poor and oppressed has come; it is not without reason that the people are happy and carefree."

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Red Army Leaving Northeast Provinces

THE situation in the Northeast which has occupied the attention of the nation for the last month showed definite signs of improvement with an agreement reported reached between the Soviet command and the Chinese authorities enabling the transport of troops by rail for the purpose of taking over the areas vacated by the Red Army.

The People's Political Council, which opened in Chungking with an address by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who expressed hopes for peace and unification of China, later in the week heard a report by Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh who said that the Russian Government has officially pledged to withdraw all Soviet forces from Manchuria not later than the end of April.

This information was contained in a note constituting a formal reply to the Chinese diplomatic note sent to Moscow on March 5, which inquired into the date of the Russian withdrawal.

Wang further said that this evacuation was not likely to include Dairen, where considerable Soviet forces were kept, as also Port Arthur, which went over to the Russians in the Sino-Soviet treaty.

Council members, in reply to Wang's report, charged that China's foreign policy lacked the strength manifested in the policies of other major powers, and criticized the Yalta, the Sino-Russian and the Sino-French agreements, and Chinese recognition of the independence of Outer Mongolia.

Further reports from the Northeast, though confused, all tended to indicate that a movement of Russia troops was in progress, supply trains leaving Changchun and Harbin Siberia bound.

The PPC conference attended by some 196 delegates was conspicuous by the absence of the Communist delegation, reported boycotting the meeting as a protest against the alleged undermining of the unity conference agreements by the Kuomintang.

The Reds charged that the cease-fire order had been broken by troops under the command of General Chang Fa-kwei, who refused to recognize the existence of Communist-led troops known as the East River Anti-Japanese Brigade in Kwantung. The General held that there were no Communist troops in that area and that his forces were engaged in bandit suppression operations.

The Democratic League, meanwhile, likewise threatened to boycott the PPC conference again as a protest of alleged violations of the PCC agreements by the Kuomintang. The League demanded that 14 of the 40 seats on the State Council be given to the League and the Communists, while 20 will remain for the Kuomintang and 6 for non-party representatives.

The following sessions of the PPC conference were devoted to the discussion of the financial and economic problems confronting the nation. Dr. T. V. Soong expressed his confidence that the situation could be remedied if the Government plans for economic rehabilitation could be fully realized.

Finance Minister O. K. Yui outlined a five-point program for balancing the national budget and said that the deficit for this year would be CNC$697,100,000,000. His proposals included the full utilization of enemy property, increase in tax revenues, utilization of relief supplies, foreign loans and Japanese reparations.

American Hybrid Corn Raises Production

IN spite of the sharp decrease in manpower and equipment during the war years, American production of corn reached record levels and this, according to the Department of Agriculture, was mainly due to the development of new types of hybrid corn.

The corn crops in the United States during the three war years were larger than the levels reached in 1917 to 1919 and American farmers grew these crops on an acreage 10 percent smaller than in the former period.

In 1934 hybrid corn was still a curiosity and in the experimental stage, while in 1944 more than three-quarters of the harvest was hybrid. Tests showed that adapted hybrids consistently outyield the varieties formerly grown by 25 to 30 percent, and what was formerly known as a "40 bushel corn land" becomes a "50-bushel corn land" if planted with good varieties of hybrid.

THE above is one of the rare existing pictures of the late Lieutenant General Tai Li, head of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics, usually called China's Gestapo. Tai Li is shown third from the left, with Rear Admiral M. E. Miles and General Fu Tso-yi, Governor of Suiyuan Province.

General Tai Li was reported flying from Peiping to Shanghai after a stopover in Tsingtao late last week. Owing to bad weather the plane was not able to land here and proceeded to Nanking where it was said to have crashed into the Horse Saddle Hill outside the city. Among the remains of the craft's occupants a dental plate and a revolver were identified by BIS men as belonging to the general, thus confirming his death.

Among the achievements of General Tai Li were his intelligence service in the 1926 campaigns and the defense of Shanghai against the Japanese in 1937, said to be largely the result of his energetic actions while in command of the Loyal Patriotic Army.

During the war General Tai Li was the leader of the Sino-American Co-operative Organization, known as SACO, and in collaboration with Rear Admiral M. E. Miles, reportedly furnished valuable data to the American command on conditions along the Chinese coast and Japanese movements.

As head of China's secret police, Tai Li was often dubbed a second Himmler, although some Americans held him to be an outstanding democrat. While certain critics declared that as head of the "thought police" he had been responsible for the death or imprisonment of scores of liberal college professors and other progressive leaders, Lieutenant Commander Charles G. Dobbins, USNR, who served with SACO under Tai Li quotes him as saying that he was neither a Himmler nor a Gayda, but "the Generalissimo's Tai Li and nothing more."

Vietnam, Cochinchina Expect Autonomy

AN announcement by a representative of the French Government in the Far East to the effect that France is prepared to grant autonomy to Cochinchina as well as to Vietnam has aroused unfavorable comment from Vietnamese sources. This has been partly caused by a provision in the recent Franco-Vietnam agreement that Cochinchina, the southermost part of the former Kingdom of Vietnam, will be reintegrated into the Republic Of Vietnam only after a referendum is carried out.

The French insist on differentiating between the Cochinchinese and the Vietnamese as being two separate races, while the Vietnamese claim that there is no more difference between the two than between a Chinese from Peiping and one from Shanghai. These sources further insist that a referendum in the case of Cochinchina is just as unnecessary as in the return of Alsace and Lorraine to France, or that of Manchuria to China.

Historically, the Vietnamese point out that Cochinchina has been a part of the Vietnam Kingdom since the end of the XVIth century and was forced under French control by an unequal treaty with King Tu-Duc in 1863, which transformed that southern part of his kingdom into a colony. By a later treaty in 1884 the two other provinces of Vietnam, Tonkin in the North, and Annam in the center, were placed under French protection. Of 4,600,000 people in Cochinchina, 4,350,000 are Annamites, the remainder being Chinese, Cambodians and Europeans.

The Vietnamese accuse the French of following the "divide and rule" principle in spite of the fact that they had received the control of the finances, customs and transportation in the recent agreement signed between France and the Republican Government of Vietnam headed by Ho Chi Minh.

While it has been impossible to ascertain the actual sentiments of the Cochinchinese and their feelings toward the merger with the Republic of Vietnam, certain quarters express the opinion that the solution of the impasse should lie in the consideration as to the best form of existence of the two areas vis-a-vis each other. Which form of symbiosis would foster peace in that troubled area: Cochinchina and Vietnam as one republic, or as two separate states?

* * *

No reply has so far been received from the Ministry of Communications on the proposed 100 percent hike of the train fares on the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railways.

* * *

The unrestricted consumption of tin is not likely to be resumed until 1948 in the U.S.A., although supplies are expected to show a gradual improvement during the second half of 1946.

Lehman Gives Summary Of UNRRA Work

DIRECTOR General Herbert Lehman, who has now resigned and was succeeded by former New York Mayor Fiorello Laguardia, in his report of UNRRA activities for the last six months and a summary of the developments during the last two months, said that more than 12,000,000 tons of supplies are to be shipped to various countries during the first half of 1946.

The total shipment, during the months of January and February, Lehman said, were 2,047 950 tons, of which China received 236,210 tons. The largest part of the shipment went to Italy which received 724,565 tons of supplies.

The total personnel eventually required by UNRRA in China would be 1454 and of these 617 were already in China or en route thereto. Some 170 others were preparing to leave for this country.

Of the 283,298 tons of supplies received by China cumulatively through March 3, 133 676 have already been distributed locally or forwarded to regional offices which were established in the various afflicted areas. The current distribution operations involve the delivery of food, clothing and medical stores into Communist administered regions as well as those under direct UNRRA management.

The parallel reorganization of UNRRA and CNRRA has established in each office a directorate of operations to supervise and coordinate the distribution of supplies and conduct the services undertaken in 15 relief regions in China.

Lehman's report showed that total shipments to various countries have been distributed as follows: Albania—10 184 tons; Austria—8,182 tons; Byelorussia—24,796; Czechoslovakia — 145,230; Dodecanese Islands—3 713; Greece —306,897; Italy—724,565; Poland—255 897; Ukrainian SSR—63,362; and Yugoslavia—296,627.

Other shipments undertaken by UNRRA involving the carriage of displaced persons, and the Philippines amounted to about 2,801 tons.

Procurement of United States Army surpluses in Europe and the Pacific reached the figure of 150,000,000 tons by the end of February.

Chinese Navy Training Center At Tsingtao

CHINA will finally pass the stage when her navy can be called "a navy without ships", when the officers and enlisted men's training program is completed under the guidance of American Navy men at Tsingtao.

The training center, where some 100 officers and 900 enlisted men are going through the paces of gunnery, seamanship, signals, radio operation and rope hitching, occupies about 400 acres of shore in the Tsingtao bay. Thirty buildings hold all the necessary equipment, and LCI's and LSM's are provided by the United States Navy to facilitate the training of these men.

After the completion of a month's course a primary group of Chinese sailors made a trip to Shanghai, Foochow, Swatow and Formosa to practise the newly learned trade under actual sea conditions. As the center is the only one of its kind in China some 3000 to 4000 recruits are expected to pass through the courses within the next six months.

These newly trained officers and seamen of the Chinese Navy form the nucleus of the country's marine in the future and their first assignments will probably be the bringing home of vessels obtained by the Government from either Britain or the United States.

The Central Navy Training Center is under the guidance of the United States Amphibious Training Group headed by Captain John S. Keating and consists of 10 Americans. It is said that this group, in turn, is the nucleus of the ultimate U.S. Navy Advisory Corps to be established in the future.

Manila Editor Guides California Paper

ROY C. Bennett, former Manila Bulletin editor and general manager, who spent three years in a Japanese concentration camp and at one time weighed only 95 pounds, is now reported back at his normal weight and guiding the San Fernando Valley Times, a bi-weekly paper published by Russel A. Quisenberry.

Bennett ran the Manila Bulletin for Carson Taylor, who was in the United States when the war broke out, and was striving to preserve the paper when the Japanese interned him. Of his three years as prisoner, Bennett spent 389 days in a Japanese torture chamber as a political prisoner.

The Times, published on Mondays and Thursdays, covers the whole Valley and has a circulation of some 65,000. With the population increasing in North Hollywood, Van Nuys, Burbank and San Fernando the publisher considers the time ripe for a daily paper. Bennett, who still retains an interest in the Manila Bulletin, serves as advisor on the daily operations.

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

INTERVIEW

AMERICAN papers commented at length on Stalin's interview with Associated Press Correspondent Eddie Gilmore, expressing hope that Russia would back up his words with constructive actions.

Anne O'Hara McCormick, New York Times columnist, observed that Stalin's statement will do much to ease the current world tension generated by the latest unexplained moves. Moscow appears to be concerned with the widespread effects of the "war of nerves" and apparently wishes to calm the atmosphere. Stalin's words, coming shortly before the opening of the UN Security Council session, lend a different light to the discussions of the Iranian complaint and will do much to settle the outstanding differences and thus strengthen UNO.

The Washington Evening Star pointed out that the interview was the "most hopeful development of recent times." The Star interpreted Stalin's desire to ease the situation as an admission that Russian moves lately have been unwise as shown by the "mounting firmness of western opposition to some of the policies which Russia has been pursuing."

The Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch advocated a certain amount of skepticism with respect to Stalin's statement for it contradicted Russia's recent moves. At the same time the paper declared that the United States should meet that country half way and not to leave a single "thing undone to make her a fully cooperating member of UNO."

The Oakland, Cal., Tribune expressed the hope that the "words meant what they appear to mean," and pointed out the necessity to bear in mind that this was not an official commitment, but merely a newspaper interview. Looking at Stalin's words realistically, however, the Tribune declared that events themselves will constitute the sole demonstration of their sincerity and validity. "If actions are joined with principles, then there will be hope for peace, good relations, mutual understanding and general security," the paper concluded.

* * *

FOOD

The Philadelphia Record, commenting on the food situation of the world, said that the feeding of Europe's destitute war victims has become a desperate contest with starvation. The paper urged the American Government to requisition what food is needed, to send it over and to divide the remainder among the American people, "if necessary, by rationing."

The Record pointed out that the people appear anxious to do their part and said that this should urge the government to leave hesitancy aside and requisition food where necessary and feasible.

The Birmingham, Alabama, Age Herald discussed the suggestion of turning over UNRRA's duties to UNO, which "would be necessary beyond the end of 1946 and the middle of 1947 in Asia." This action would act as a stabilizer for the organization, the paper wrote.

The Washington, D.C., Post interpreted President Truman's statement that the need for rationing had not yet arisen in the United States as not to mean a lack of sympathy for a famished world. The rationing process is a laborious longtime project, the paper pointed out, and time was lacking to enforce it at present. The next "120 days count," the Post said, and pointed out that the emergency can be met with very simple remedies, "if we can apply them now."

* * *

UNO

The nation's newspapers supported President Truman's opposition to the Russian proposal to postpone the UNO Security Council session.

The New York Times said that the President did the only thing he could when he insisted that the Council meet as scheduled. Under "normal conditions Russia's request would be complied with under the code of diplomatic courtesy." The paper said that Iran's "is not an ordinary case."

The New York Herald Tribune declared that to suspend the issue until a solution agreeable to the Soviet Union would be found, was to abdicate "whatever pretensions to authority UNO now has." The paper expressed the hope that the Council will be able to "wield its influence toward bringing the great powers together."

* * *

KOREA

The New York Herald Tribune, commenting on the current meeting of the United States and the Soviet Union representatives in Korea, called it the "testing ground for the possibility of cooperation between the United States and Russia." If the present division of Korea between the two zones can be replaced by a provisional Government, there will be proof that Americans and Russians can work together in complex and difficult situations.

The deep differences in Russian and American philosophies result in the present differences in opinion between the two parties in Korea. In some degree, the Tribune said, the misunderstanding may be the result of the functioning of military minds, which often are less flexible than political minds.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

Persian Ambassador Hussein Ala's recent request to the UNO to have the Soviet-Iranian issue placed on the agenda of the Security Council was last week said as having been written and sent without the approval of the Iranian Government.

* * *

The United States graves registration team last week brought to Shanghai the remains of two Doolittle fliers who died when their plane crashed into the sea attempting to reach the China coast after their tokyo raid. The remains were identified by Capt. Chase J. Nielsen, the only survivor of his plane's crew now in Shanghai.

* * *

Various qualities of rice, totaling 11,658 piculs, were scheduled to arrive in Shanghai, with the early crop of white rice heading the list at 2682 piculs.

* * *

The French government uncovered last week near Cambrai an organization which helped German prisoners of war to escape from France.

* * *

The Dnieper power station Dneproges, which in the pre-war days represented the Soviet Union's drive for industrialization and which was destroyed by the retreating Soviet forces in the early days of the war, will be working again this year, though not at full capacity.

* * *

Despite the emergency measures instituted by the Japanese health authorities in the Tokyo metropolitan area, 130 more typhus cases were last week registered among the residents.

* * *

The Shanghai Municipal Health Bureau disclosed last week that meningitis is spreading in this city with a total of 42 cases reported between March 1 and 20, while figures for January and February were 24 and 43 respectively.

The Eleventh War Zone Headquarters ordered last week the concentration and internment of all Koreans in the Tientsin area, who do not hold positions in the Korean volunteer formations.

* * *

American occupation troops in Sapporo, Hokkaido, were threatened last week with a spreading anti-occupation campaign which, through posters pasted in public places, called upon the Japanese to "arm yourselves, even with bludgeons."

* * *

The Iraqi government last week officially demanded the revision of its treaty with Great Britain, stating: "We want an Anglo-Iraqi treaty consonant with the San-Francisco Charter."

* * *

The Spanish Consulate General here was last week ordered by the Chinese authorities to close its offices, by reason of not having received permission for functioning.

* * *

Twenty top Chinese war criminals will be indicted within ten days with their trials to follow as soon as possible.

* * *

Only 862 out of the 1200 technicians sent to the United States by the Chinese government for training have so far reached their destination. One has already returned here while the rest will remain in the United States to complete their training.

* * *

Rumors, circulated last week in the Chinese press, to the effect that U.S. marines were shot at, with two killed by the Chinese Communists outside the Tientsin area, were in a way denied last week by the commanding general in the Peiping area, who announced announced that a group of hunting marines were shot at with no casualties sustained.

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A standard preparation of Vitamin B1 crystal, indicated in the following diseases:

(1) All forms of beri-beri.

(2) Disturbances of digestive system and intestinal tract.

(3) Nutritional disturbances originated from the regular diet of white polished rice.

(4) Polyneuritis, neurotic pains, neurasthenia, pregnancy vomiting, insufficiency in lactation, etc.

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Erstwhile Communists Take To Trade

UNDER the name of Distributors Guide, Inc., the Browder brothers have opened shop at 55 West 42nd Street in New York. Earl was leader of the Communist Party of America for nearly 14 years while his brother William acted as treasurer for the party.

The business will operate to advise retail establishments where to obtain not easily accessible merchandise, in the form of a monthly bulletin.

Earl Browder's overthrow from the party leadership last year was the result of his propagating a war-time class peace which would extend into the peace-time arena. The brothers are still reported to be members of the Communist Party.

British Build More Merchant Ships

THE British Admiralty has curtailed its warship program in order to speed up the building of merchant ships and work on the two super aircraft carriers—the Audacious and the Ark Royal—is to continue on a non-priority basis. This will enable to push forward the construction of some 100 cargo vessels now on the ways, which was impeded by the diversion of men and materials.

One other aircraft carrier—the Eagle—only partly built, will be dismantled and in its place a new merchant ship will be laid. Two recently launched destroyers will remain unfinished, while orders on new submarines will be held up.

Ten other carriers, however, will be completed before the slipways will be taken up by merchant vessels.

Criterion Of Sanity

DISCHARGE processing at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, Separation Center is in full swing and the medical Officer in charge instructs all discharges to visit Stations One through Nine, with the exception, however, of Station Eight.

The reason for skipping Station Eight reportedly is that it is the Psychiatric Examiner and, therefore, only those planning to reenlist visit this station.

According to a Central News report from Anyang last week, the people in Yunnien, North Hopei, besieged by Chinese Communists for months, were forced to eat the bodies of those who died of starvation.

* * *

The Associated Press reported last week that V. Feonov, Soviet delegate, walked out of the UNRRA Council meeting when C. Tyler Wood, United States delegate proposed to limit off the land living by occupation armies.

Who's Who in China

DR. WANG SHIH-CHIEH, Minister of Foreign Affairs; born in Chung Yang, Hupeh, March 10, 1891; studied at Pei-yang University, Tientsin, 1910-11; B.Sc. in Economics and Political Science, London University, 1917; Docteur en Droit, University of Paris, 1921; professor of comparative constitutional law, later dean of the faculty of law, National

Dr. WANG SHIH-CHIEH

（王世杰字雪艇）

Peking University, 1921-27; director, Bureau of Law Codification, Nanking, 1927-28; member of Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague since October, 1928; member of Legislative Yuan, 1928-30; president of National Wu-Han University, 1929-34; Minister of Education, 1933-37; secretary-general of the People's Political Council, 1938-43 and member of its Presidium since 1943; director, Central Publicity Department, 1939; Chief Counsellor to the Generalissimo (Chiang Kai-shek) of the National Military Council, 1938-45; secretary-general of the Central Planning Board, 1941-43; Minister of Information, 1939-42 and 1944-45; Minister of Foreign Affairs since September, 1945; member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang; member of the Senate, Academia Sinica; member and president of the Sino-British Cultural Association; author of "La repartition des competences dans les constitutions federales" (in French), "A Treatise on Comparative Constitutional Law" (in Chinese), and "The Legal Aspects of Slavery in the History of China" (in Chinese); address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chungking, Szechuen.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

MAJOR GENERAL SNOW PINE LIU, in his report to visiting Lieutenant General A. C. Wedemeyer in Tientsin, said that a total of 208,939 Japanese have thus far been repatriated through the Repatriation Headquarters at Tangku.

* * *

ADMIRAL CHARLES M. COOKE, JR., on a visit to the Tangku Repatriation Headquarters advised General Snow Pine Liu that 36 American LST's woud soon be available to speed up the Japanese movement home.

* * *

DR. WONG WEN-HAO, Vice President of the Executive Yuan and minister of Economic Affairs, has tendered his resignation to the Chinese Ministry of Economic Affairs, according to an A.P. report from Chungking.

* * *

GENERAL MORRIS COHEN, onetime associate of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, arrived here on a visit from Chungking.

* * *

FIORELLO LAGUARDIA, former Mayor of New York city, was nominated by the UNRRA Council to succeed Herbert Lehman as Director General of UNRRA.

* * *

BEPPO R. JOHANSEN, former United States consul here has been appointed to the post of vice-consul to Tientsin.

* * *

GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, Presidential Envoy to China, has asked the American Government for an extension of large credits to China, urging economic assistance to help establish a strong and democratic Chinese Government.

* * *

LT. GEN. JAMES DOOLITTLE, who led the first raid on Tokyo, declared last week that the United States will soon have a new type plane capable of lifting a 10,000 pound bomb-load and with a flying range of 10,000 miles.

* * *

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR last week approved the death verdict for Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma and ordered the commanding general of the army forces in the western Pacific to execute the sentence by firing squad.

* * *

ANDREI GROMYKO, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, called on President Truman following the latter's statement that the United States would press for action by UNO on the Russo-Iranian dispute.

SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER demanded last week an agreement for the destruction of all facilities for the manufacture of atomic weapons which should be witnessed by representatives of the United Nations Organization.

* * *

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK, who arrived here on a visit, called on W. H. Donald, former personal advisor to the Generalissimo, who is at present in a local hospital.

HIDEKI TOJO, former Japanese Premier now convinced that he will never leave prison alive, last week "began losing his memory," and blamed his alleged amnesia on his attempted suicide.

* * *

HSU KAN, Chinese Food Minister, last week charged UNRRA with being unfair in allocating supplies to China, whose starving millions are getting less food than Italy and even less rice than Hongkong.

N. M. SHVERNIK, former Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected president of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., replacing 71-year old Mihail Kalinin, who resigned for health reasons.

* * *

DR. H. H. KUNG, Former vice-president of the Executive Yuan, returning to this city after almost nine years, told newsmen that he considered the time ripe for the Generalissimo to visit the other major powers to aid cooperation.

* * *

MAYOR CHIEN TA-CHUN, speaking at the regular weekly Kuomintang memorial service, said that now that Shanghai's laborers' wages have been adjusted to the cost of living they will not be allowed to make further unreasonable demands on their managements.

* * *

PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN ordered a postponement of the awaited Bikini Atoll atom bomb tests, which were scheduled for May 15, owing to a conflict which might arise between future UNO sessions and the tests, when many congressmen would be unable to witness the experiments.

* * *

JOSEPH STALIN, in an interview granted to Eddie Gilmore of the Associated Press, confirmed his confidence in the United Nations Organization as an instrument for preserving peace and security in the world and added that he was convinced that neither nations nor their armies were seeking another war.

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Markets Steady; Local "Liquefaction" Of Funds Awaited

SHANGHAI's commercial and financial markets during the past few days did not show much change as compared with the previous week. Gold bar and U.S. dollar note quotations fluctuated around the same levels while the official exchange rate of CN$2020 was still in force.

Foreign trade, too, was of about the same character, consisting of a great amount of imports and a comparatively inconsiderable volume of exports. Scanning through some pre-war records, one finds figures of exports from Shanghai in the neighborhood of US$15,000,000. There is no gainsaying the fact that at the present juncture exports are far from satisfactory what with the high exchange rate and with communications destroyed.

Difficulties of financing exports represent an additional factor working against a speedy recovery together with the fact that world markets have changed in the past few years.

Unfreezing Of Funds

Apart from questions of foreign trade and exchange, local discussions and arguments centered around the "liquefaction" of frozen funds in the United States and the future status of foreign companies in China not doing business in their home countries. As repeatedly pointed out in Shanghai Evening Post editorials, China Trade Act Companies would face serious difficulties if they sought to live up to the letter of American and Chinese law at the same time.

In the meantime, it was reported in Shanghai that Dr. T. V. Soong had informed Mr. Randall Gould in a private letter that China Trade Act Companies would not be forced to have a Chinese citizen as chairman on their boards.

Since, however, no official text of the revised Company Law has come to Shanghai, local American firms are still left in the dark concerning important factors.

Co-operation Needed

Looking at the facts squarely and fairly, one might say that long range needs of China should point in the direction of smooth co-operation with foreign companies inasmuch there is no one in China, foreign or Chinese, who would deny that China has been exhausted by World War II to a very extensive degree.

On the other hand, however, one must reckon with the newly-won independence of China, which may prompt many Chinese officials to take a much stronger stand than necessary in the face of the present situation.

Other financial highlights were provided by acrimonious attacks in the People's Political Council of China, where shortcomings of officials were severely criticized. It thus appears that China's precarious economic condition, brought about by war and disruption of communications, has been further aggravated by people who spell corruption with a capital "C."

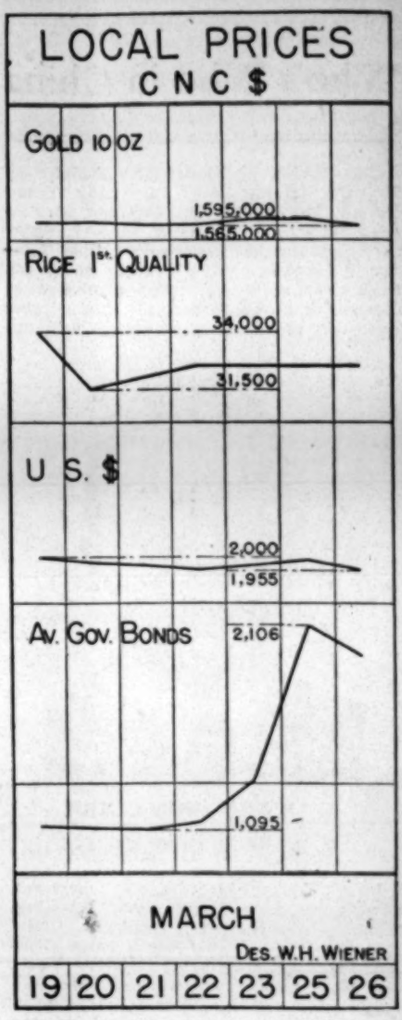
Note Issue Stupendous

Regarding China's monetary situation, interesting figures were revealed by the Minister of Finance, who told the public for the first time that China's circulation of banknotes during the war had reached the astronomic figure of some CN$10,000,000,000,000.

This statement paints the present situation in its true colors and also gives the lie to those apologetic economists who have repeatedly tried to explain away the awkward fact of inflation.

Regarding the proposed means to get out of the present deadlock, the usual methods were proposed, such as taxes, economic reconstruction and, if possible, loans.

Official hopes seem to be anchored in the expectation that one should stop the inflation by hook or by crook in the next few months, when increased customs returns may enable China to balance her budget. Customs returns, however, are closely linked with a revitalized export trade which on its part seems to be handicapped by the present rate of exchange.



The period under review demonstrates the continued stable trends of gold bars and United States dollar notes, a phenomenon that can be easily brought into connection with the official exchange tion with the official financial policy, as exemplified by the promulgation of an official exchange bars on the part of the Central Bank. Rice prices, too, have shown more stability than in the previous weeks. However, the present trend should not blind one to the fact that the rice prices as depicted by the chart are considerably higher than they were at the time of the official announcement of the new exchange rate.

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Export-Import Bank Authorizes Loans

A TOTAL of US$33,793,750 worth of credits to China has been tentatively authorized by the board of directors of the Export-Import Bank, while the details of the loans are subject to further negotiations. These loans are designed to enable China to purchase in the United States a number of ships, rail equipment, coal mining repair materials and auxiliary power plants. It is stressed, however, that the purchase of materials for new construction is not covered by these credits.

The total figure is broken down to the following points:

1. US$4,243,750 will go for the purchase of 10 coastal cargo vessels from the United States Maritime Commission.

2. US$2,600,000 to cover purchase of 16 coastal cargo vessels previously operated by the Army Transport Service.

3. US$16,650,000 for railroad repair equipment, including 90,000 rails; 1,000 sidings; 625 tons of rail spikes; 1,500,000 ties; 50,000 tons bridge steel.

4. US$8,800,000 to cover the cost of 10 auxiliary steam power plants.

5. US$1,500,000 for coal mining equipment, including sheaves, rails and accessories, wire rope, copper rope, Manila rope, hose, oil and grease, leather belts, mining tools, machine shop tools and supplies, explosives, construction materials, surveying and drafting instruments.

The first two items on the credits will cover approximately 67,500 tons of shipping, or about half of what China has at her disposal today. Two other credit points should help China to allay her present coal famine in central and eastern parts of the country by providing some 575 miles of track. This material added to the 500 miles of track supplies by UNRRA will help restore about half of China's destroyed lines.

The 10 auxiliary power plants can either be operated separately or placed in larger plants when these are set up. The power generated by these 10 units will replace about one-fourth of the power lost through war damage.

Though the interest on the ship loans is in both cases 3½ percent, the terms of the credit vary, being 20 years for the first one and 15 years for the second. The principal for the railway loan will be repaid in 30 years in semi-annual instalments during the last 25 years, with interest at 3 per cent. The coal mining equipment credit is likewise at 3 percent with a 20 years duration, payment semi-annually to start in five years time.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, announced the allocation of cotton piece-goods for China for the first quarter of 1946 totaling approximately 10,000,000 yards and including coarse sheeting, medium sheeting, wide sheeting, bedsheets and pillowcases, drills, twills and sateens.

• • •

A credit of US$10,000,000 has been granted the Philippines for the purpose of buying surplus goods from the Foreign Liquidation Commission. The loan bears 2-3/8 percent interest and is repayable in annual instalments.

• • •

Part of the construction materials bought by the Chinese Government from the Foreign Liquidation Commission, consisting of 16,000 railroad ties and 400,000 bags of cement is now on the way here.

• • •

Cotton recently purchased from the United States with the aid of the Export-Import Bank will be supplied to private-owned spinning and weaving mills of good standing and doing legitimate business.

• • •

Copra shipments from the Philippines to the United States will total only 18,000 tons in March, but are expected to reach 30,000 tons by June. The anticipated 30,000 tons, however, would be only half of pre-war monthly shipments.

• • •

The daily average gross crude oil output in the United States has now reached 4,414,550 barrels daily as compared with 4,773,915 a year ago.

• • •

Steel products essential to the housing program in the United States have been placed under export restrictions by the Department of Commerce. These products include structural steel and iron buildings, and prefabricated and portable houses.

• • •

An annual sugar quota of 700,000 tons to be exported to the United States from the Philippines, is stipulated by the Philippines Trade Bill which was presented to the House of Representatives this week.

• • •

American newspapers will receive only 3,870,000 tons of newsprint during 1946 as compared with 3,985,000 tons in 1941 and 3,940,000 tons in 1942, reportedly owing to a shortage of raw materials.

• • •

Canada has announced the lifting of the war-time export controls on 300 items, including chemicals, newsprint, wood pulp, nickel, asbestos, mica and petrol products.

• • •

Cigarette prices are expected to go up in the United States when the Office of Price Administration lifts the ceiling prices for the whole cigaret industry. Increases are expected to range from 25 to 50 cents per 1000.

• • •

A shipment of cargo purchased by the Chinese Government from the United States is scheduled to arrive soon aboard two U.S. freighters. The shipment includes 1500 tons of electric generating equipment, 2500 tons of spare parts and accessories and 300 trucks.

• • •

During the first week of February Russia imported into the United States 100,000 pounds of camel hair and 221,000 pounds of cashmere goat hair.

• • •

The Joint Head Office of the Four National Banks has approved a CNC$2,000,000,000 loan to 23 tea concerns which had originally asked for a CNC$4,200,000,000 loan with tea stocks, gold bars and real estate as security.

• • •

Twelve fully assembled 90-ton railroad locomotives, the first heavy railroad equipment to arrive in China since war's end, were unloaded at the Woosung railway docks this week. The cargo arrived aboard a British train ship from Iran.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Religion

THE BIBLE: STANDARD VERSION REVISED (*The Revised Standard Version of The New Testament Translated By The American Standard Bible Committee.*) *Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York. US$-2.00, 553 pps. Reviewed by Donald Fraser Forrester in the New York Times.*

THE Protestant churches of America are bringing to the English-speaking peoples a revised edition of the standard version of the New Testament. It is a first installment; for a like revision of the Old Testament is under way, its publication hoped for within something just over three years.

There is hardly need to labor the timeliness or the desirability of this revision. The failure of the versions of 1881 and 1901 was a sad disappointment to those responsible for the faith and knowledge of the churches. In this day of doubt and crisis every effort must be made to clear away as far as is humanly possible all impedimenta of language, textual error and faulty or mistaken renderings from the record; so that God in His Holy Word might speak to inquiring men in all simplicity and power.

The new version comes "with authority." It was undertaken by the International Council of Religious Education at the request of the various Protestant communions in America and Canada.

In spite of the earlier revisers, the "King James" remained on the lecterns of the churches and in the hearts of all readers. Its incomparable beauty and its simple homeliness warded off any real threat to its supremacy.

A foremost aim, in previous revisions as in this one, has been to eliminate from the text the archaisms of 1611. Words wear out with use; meanings shift; idioms disappear. Many such things in the "King James" were no longer familiar; and when the popular reader guessed at what was said, the guess was not only apt to be wrong but sometimes it was ridiculous or even profane.

The English is once again the simple, straightforward speech of the day, with words chosen to fit best the ideas of the Greek, without thought as to whether in each case more than one was necessary, or what relation the placing of the words and phrases bore to the order of the original. Direct, familiar and yet beautiful diction alone was the standard. The beauty is not the beauty of the ancient version. Our whole approach to and experience of life are radically different and inevitably find other modes of expression. Modern English, however, has its own strength and beauty, and the new version has succeeded admirably in capturing those qualities.

It is worth noting, however, that with all the new knowledge that has come with regard to the original text of the New Testament and the sense or usage of the Greek words—and it has been very great—the number of changes necessitated is unbelievably small. The genius of the nineteenth-century scholars, their wide and thorough knowledge, the sound instincts which governed their choices where evidence was incomplete, their devoted labors enabled them to bring a work to perfection that, in the great majority of cases, presentday scholars can only wonder at without attempting to improve.

This new version is a translation, not a mere rendering of the sense, and it is a translation meant primarily to be used in public reading at various sorts of worship. It may well be that, at first, congregations who hear the Synopic Gospels read will wonder if they are not listening to a strange new book, so different is the impression made. And yet the new is superbly beautiful and quick to move. Conditions today favor the precise rendition of narrative. A few words from two stories chosen at random will illustrate this. The Standard Version says in St. Mark, vi, 35, "And when the day was now far spent the disciples came unto Him and said, "The place is desert and the day is now far spent." The new version has it, "And when it grew late His disciples came to Him and said, "This is a lonely place and the hour is now late." In St. Luke, viii, 22, it reads, "Now it came to pass on one of those days that He entered into a boat, Himself and His disciples; and He said unto them, "Let us go over unto the other side of the lake; and they launched forth." The new revised translation puts it, "One day He got into a boat with His disciples and He said to them, Let us go across to the other side of the lake. So they set out."

An account of the new revision would be incomplete without some mention of the format. This is, indeed, commendable. The impression given by the page is pleasing; the type is clear. The traditional numbering of the verses is there; to do without it would be hardly possible now. The method which has been used, however, has successfully overcome the unfortunate impediment to easy and happy reading of the older books. At the beginning of each paragraph—for the text is splendidly paragraphed—the number of the verse is printed large like the capitals, and on the line; within the paragraph the numbering is small and lifted above the tops of the small letters.

The only other marks left in the text are the very small letters, again, set above the line, which refer to footnotes where other readings of authority or other admitted translations are recorded. In short, there is nothing to distract the eye, nothing which might lead to a stumbing of the tongue or the breaking of the sense. And what a joy it is to have the print spread out across the page as is usual in other books, the margins of familiar space with no lettering or marking to clutter up the scene or to confuse the thought! The publisher has indeed done well by the new revision.

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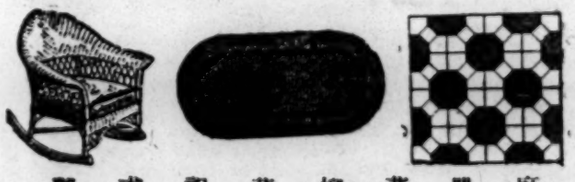
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TIME TABLE

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4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	2,3 Local	3,3 Local	Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Local	2,3 Local	4th Class	3rd Class		Exp.	Exp.	Night Exp.
1.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI	A	10.45	13.10	13.30	18.40	20.40	16.30	19.35	6.30
2.36	8.39	9.13	10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.33	A 崑山 QUINSAN	D	8.45	10.14	11.35	17.01	19.29	15.20	18.13	5.16
2.41	8.42		10.12	12.16	17.10	19.56	22.38	D 崑山 QUINSAN	A	8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54		15.15	18.08	5.11
3.41	9.47	10.01	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A 吳縣 WUHSIEN	D	7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	18.44	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	10.10	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D 吳縣 WUHSIEN	A	7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	18.35	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.01	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A 無錫 WUSIH	D	6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	17.45	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.13	11.09	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D 無錫 WUSIH	A		7.35	8.19	14.17	17.36	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	12.00	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A 武進 WUCHIN	D		6.20	7.05	13.05	16.40	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50		13.15	16.00			2.13	D 武進 WUCHIN	A			6.30	12.36		12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49		14.11	17.01			3.19	A 丹陽 TANYANG	D			5.05	10.29		11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00		14.16	17.05			3.24	D 丹陽 TANYANG	A			4.54	10.24		11.14	13.34	0.13
9.55	15.55		14.54	17.43			4.10	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG	D			3.40	9.30		10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10		15.07	17.51			4.22	D 鎮江 CHINKIANG	A			3.17	9.12		10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20		16.30	19.25			6.00	A 南京 NANKING	D			1.00	7.00		9.00	11.00	21.00

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STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
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WUSIH	無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN	武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG	丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG	鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING	南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬　杭　線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.		32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH	A	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST	D	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST	A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	8.24	16.45	A 松江 SUNGKIANG	D	12.13	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D 松江 SUNGKIANG	A	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.30	11.04	18.25	A 嘉興 KASHING	D	10.35	17.00	19.35
9.41	11.18	18.40	D 嘉興 KASHING	A	10.26	16.45	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A 峽石 HASHA	D	9.55	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D 峽石 HASHA	A	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.53	12.39	20.07	A 長安 CHANGAN	D	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.55	12.44	20.14	D 長安 CHANGAN	A	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	A 杭州 HANGCHOW	D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名		Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING	嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA	峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN	長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

華中鐵路管理委員會
CENTRAL CHINA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

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